REMARKS

Amendment is requested as follows: Claims 1-8, 17-20, and 10 are canceled without prejudice to reentry, and the subject matter of claim 10 is added to independent claim 9. The number of claims is reduced and there remains only one independent claim.

The subject matter of dependent claims 11-16 is changed but no new consideration is required because the Examiner has already considered the subject matter of each of claims 9-16 independently. Entry is proper because the present amendment puts the application into condition for allowance, as discussed below.

In response to the outstanding Action:

The rejections of claims 1-8 and 17-20 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) are rendered moot by the presently-requested amendment. All claims depend from claim 9, which now includes claim 10, and the Applicant argues for allowance based on claim 10.

Lists and Numerals. Claim 10 is rejected over Walker, Oberlaender, and Joglekar. The Examiner asserts (last line on page 15) that the limitation of claim 10 is disclosed by Joglekar at col. 10, lines 15-50. The Applicant respectfully disagrees. Joglekar at col. 10, lines 15-15, reads:

> Operation of key 318 will be described with respect to set 220 of FIG. 5.
> Three directory locations, directory locations 200-1, 200-5, and 200-N are selected
> to form set 220. Typically, the telephone numbers stored in the directory locations
> forming set 220 are telephone numbers most frequently dialed by the user of
> apparatus 300. Depression of key 318 causes actuation of the switch formed
> thereof to cause generation of an interrupt-access input signal generated on line
> 354 and applied to processor 378. Depression of key 318 causes processor 378 to
> position an interrupt-access directory pointer at directory location 200-1.
> *Depression of key 318 only one time within a predetermined time period causes*
> *processor 378 to initiate automatic dialing of the telephone number stored in*
> *the first directory location of set 220.* If, conversely, key 318 is depressed two
> times within a predetermined time period, the interrupt-access input signal

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generated on line 354 is generated two times, and such signal generation is
detected by processor 378. *When the switch formed of key 318 is actuated two
times within the pre-determined time period, the interrupt-access directory
pointer is positioned at the second directory location, here directory location
200-5, of set 220, and the processor initiates automatic telephone dialing of the
telephone number stored in the second directory location of the set.*

Similarly, *if key 318 is depressed three times within the predetermined
time period,* the interrupt-access input signal is generated three times on line 354,
and, hence, applied to processor 378 three times during the predetermined time
period. Processor 378 is operative, in such instance, *to position the
interrupt-access directory pointer at the third directory location of set 220, and
to initiate automatic telephone dialing of the telephone number stored within
the third one of the directory locations of set 220.* Preferably, telephone dialing
may be effectuated here without actuation of the send key.

(Emphasis added.)

It is evident from the cited passage that key 318 is used to select a telephone number from

a list of telephone numbers stored in the memory locations. The selected telephone number

varies according to the number of depressions of key 318. Key 324 is the same as key 318. The

numerals that make up the numbers are not selected by the user.

In contrast, claim 10 (now 9) reads,

wherein *numerals or symbols* that constitute a phone number to be stored
in the storing means are input using the plurality of preset keys and the numerals
or symbols that are input with one press of one of the plurality of preset keys
differ from those input with two succeeding presses of the one of the plurality of
preset keys.

(Emphasis added.)

This limitation is related to input or entry of numerals or symbols that constitute a

telephone number to be stored in the storing means. The Examiner is invited to note that the

subject matter of claim 10 is not at all related to selection of telephone numbers.

With respect, Joglekar does not actually anticipate the feature of claim 9.

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Joglekar's Teaching. Furthermore, the object of Joglekar is to *avoid* dialing. For example, at col. 2, line 16, Joglekar states, "Although the required step of dialing of a telephone number is not, of itself, a complex task, visual inspection of the telephone keypad is typically required of the user to ensure correct dialing of the telephone number. This visual inspection required to dial the telephone number detracts from the attention which must be directed to operating the automotive vehicle." In keeping with this object, Joglekar nowhere disclose how input or entry of the telephone-number numerals or other symbols stored in its lists is achieved.

In contrast, Walker and Oberlaender teach a conventional numeric or ten-digit keypad (Walker col. 3, lines 23-25 and Fig. 1 of Oberlaender), wherein each key corresponds to one of the digits "0" to "9." Clearly, combination of these references with Joglekar, when Joglekar teaches directly against them, is not obvious.

The Claim Is Not Reached. Even if the references were combined (not admitted), none of the three references applied against claim 10 discloses its feature. Therefore, the claim cannot be reached.

Mazzara. In the first Action the Examiner relied on Mazzara for disclosing "numerals or symbols that constitute a phone number to be stored in the *vehicle mounted acoustic apparatus* are input using the plurality of preset keys and the numerals or symbols that are input with one press of one of the plurality of preset keys differ from those input with two succeeding presses of the one of the plurality of preset keys," recited in previous claim 1 (emphasis added).

Mazzara, however, has been withdrawn, and the Applicant understands that claim 10 overcame Mazzara by changing "vehicle mounted acoustic apparatus " to "storing means."

Single Press. Mazzara's phrase "in sequence" (col. 7, line 50) may not exclude a double-press of one button. However, the Applicant sees that Mazzara's statement that "Radio buttons

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may be depressed at the same time, one after another with both held, or in sequence to provide a digit" (col. 7, lines 50-52) means that each digit is input only by depressing *plural* buttons. Therefore, the Applicant believes that Mazzara does not disclose the subject matter of claim 10.

Walker. The Applicant claims a broadcast-receiving vehicle-mounted acoustic apparatus, e.g., a car radio. Walker discloses a car radio but radio is in addition to a handset controller 14, which is clearly *not* a radio (col. 9, lines 21-22). The Applicant's purpose is to avoid the need for such a handset controller or hands-free unit, e.g., telephone interface apparatus 300 of Joglekar; this is set out in the Applicant's specification on page 3, line 20 to page 4, line 15. Devices such as Walker's are eliminated by the Applicant.

The Examiner asserts that it would have been obvious to combine Walker with Oberlaender's radio with station preset keys. However, Walker discloses a radio apart from the handset (col. 9, lines 21-22), and the handset is not needed to listen to the radio, so there would be no reason to make the handset have any radio functions. Furthermore, if features of Oberlaender were applied to Walker, driving safety would be impaired, contrary to the teaching of Walker.

Oberlaender. The Examiner cites Oberlaender at col. 2, lines 5-9 (Office Action at page 14, lines 20-21 of the Action). With respect, this passage does not provide motivation to combine the references. If Oberlaender's teaching were applied to Walker, this would not improve the hands-free function of handset controller 14 at all.

The Examiner cites Oberlaender's teaching on safety at col. 2, lines 5-9 (Office Action at page 4, next-to-last paragraph) as a reason for combining the claims. However, Joglekar teaches directly against what Oberlaender proposes, namely, a keypad, by teaching that only a single key

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is to be used for selecting a speed-dial number. Joglekar is seen to teach against combination with Oberlaender as well as against combination with Walker.

The Examiner has not answered the Applicant's earlier arguments against Oberlaender, namely that Oberlaender does not disclose the use of a telephone, but rather only a removable telephone card; and that Oberlaender uses the ten-digit keypad to select a memory location, while the Applicant stores phone numbers in memory locations.[1]

Joglekar and Walker. Joglekar discloses speed-dialing by pressing a key, but teaches that a driver should not need to look at a keypad (col. 5, lines 49-561); states that too many keys cause "confusion" (col. 6, lines 6-11); and suggests that more than one key should not be required (col. 6, lines 12-16). To solve this problem, Joglekar uses an arrow 206 that can point to various telephone directory listings (Fig. 4; col. 6, lines 46 *ff.*) Of the keys shown in Fig. 8, only two (312 and 330) are used for dialing; key 330 causes the directory to appear and is also used for scrolling through the director; key 312 is used to make the call (col. 8, line 55 to col. 9, line 33). Key 330 is also used to change directories (col. 9, lines 45-65).

Walker's controller 14 includes an input unit with "input keys, such as a conventional numeric keypad or conventional QWERTY keyboard. In some cases input unit 22 has other buttons or switches (e.g., function keys) for specific data entry functions, as well as cursor control keys. The keys ... are significantly larger [than those on] handset 12" (col. 3, line 24).

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[1] The Applicant argued in the previous response: "In Oberlaender, the ten digit keypad 1 is used in speed dialing to select a memory *location*. On the other hand, the ID *numbers* of the Applicant's claim 9 are stored, with their corresponding telephone numbers, in a storing means (e.g., memory). The ID numbers of claim 9 are numbers stored in memory, which are things certainly different from memory locations;" and also "Oberlaender teaches only the use of a telephone card, which is a removable memory device of the radio receiver of Oberlaender. The Oberlaender telephone card cannot make a call. On the other hand, the Applicant's acoustic apparatus instructs a mobile phone to call, and the mobile phone calls a telephone number stored therein."

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Thus, Joglekar *teaches against* using a keypad for speed-dialing, and therefore teaches against Walker and against combination with Walker. Both of these references have the same object but they use completely different methods to achieve it (one key versus plural big keys).

Allowance is requested. The Examiner is invited to contact the applicant's undersigned attorney at the telephone number below to discuss this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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